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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
10 AT TACOMA

11 KEITH L NASH,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 GARRY E LUCAS, DOUGHER,
15 RICHARD J BISHOP, ANDERSON,
16 NAGY, HUFF, HOLOPETER.

17 Defendants.

18 CASE NO. C14-5996 RBL-JRC

19 ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

20 The District Court has referred this 42 U.S.C. § 1983 civil rights action to United States
21 Magistrate Judge J. Richard Creatura pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A) and (B), and local
22 Magistrate Judge Rules MJR1, MJR3 and MJR4.

23 The Court has reviewed plaintiff's proposed civil rights complaint alleging a denial of
24 access to courts (Dkt. 1-1). The allegations in the complaint relate to jail officials not giving
plaintiff stamped envelopes, not considering mail from the Court as legal mail, and not allowing
plaintiff an envelope so that he could send information to his bank (Dkt. 1-1).

1 Mail from the Court to a prisoner is not legal mail. *Keenan v. Hall*, 83 F.3d 1083, 1094
2 (9th Cir. 1996). Further, the ability to contact a bank is not connected to the filing of pleadings
3 or access to court.

4 For the reasons set forth below, the Court declines to serve the complaint in this case.
5 Plaintiff shall show cause why this case should not be dismissed.

6 **DISCUSSION**

7 Pursuant to the Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995, the Court is required to screen
8 complaints brought by prisoners seeking relief against a governmental entity or officer or
9 employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). The court must dismiss a complaint
10 or portion thereof if the prisoner has raised claims that are legally “frivolous or malicious,” that
11 fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or that seek monetary relief from a
12 defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915A(b)(1), (2) and 1915(e)(2);
13 *Barren v. Harrington*, 152 F.3d 1193 (9th Cir. 1998).

14 To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a complaint must allege: (i) the conduct
15 complained of was committed by a person acting under color of state law and (ii) the conduct
16 deprived a person of a right, privilege, or immunity secured by the Constitution or laws of the
17 United States. *Parratt v. Taylor*, 451 U.S. 527, 535 (1981), *overruled on other grounds*, *Daniels*
18 *v. Williams*, 474 U.S. 327 (1986). 42 U.S.C. § 1983 is the appropriate avenue to remedy an
19 alleged wrong only if both of these elements are present. *Haygood v. Younger*, 769 F.2d 1350,
20 1354 (9th Cir. 1985).

21 The due process clause of the United States Constitution guarantees prisoners the right of
22 meaningful access to the courts. *Bounds v. Smith*, 430 U.S. 817, 821 (1977). In *Bounds*, the
23 Supreme Court held that the right of access imposes an affirmative duty on prison officials to
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1 assist inmates in preparing and filing legal papers, either by establishing an adequate law library
2 or by providing adequate assistance from persons trained in the law. *Bounds v. Smith*, 430 U.S.
3 at 828. In *Lewis v. Casey*, 518 U.S. 343 (1996), the Supreme Court held that a prisoner must
4 show some actual injury resulting from a denial of access in order to allege a constitutional
5 violation. *Lewis v. Casey*, 518 U.S. at 349. An actual injury consists of some specific instance
6 in which an inmate was actually denied meaningful access to the courts. *Lewis*, 518 U.S. at 350–
7 55 (1996).

8 An incarcerated person does not have a free standing right to a law library, and it is
9 prison or jail officials, not the inmate, who chose the manner in which the state fulfills its
10 obligation to provide access to courts. *Storseth v. Spellman*, 654 F.2d 1349 (9th Cir. 1981).
11 Access requires state officials to assist in the preparation and filing of meaningful legal papers by
12 providing adequate law libraries or adequate legal assistance from persons trained in the law.
13 *Bounds v. Smith*, 430 U.S. at 828; *Storseth*, 654 F.2d at 1352. The right does not address
14 contacting financial institutions or a right to have mail from the Court treated as legal mail.

15 The right to access to courts is limited and it does not “guarantee inmates the wherewithal
16 to transform themselves into litigating engines capable of filing everything from shareholder
17 derivative actions to slip-and-fall claims.” See *Lewis*, 518 U.S. at 355. The right is constrained
18 to actions challenging their sentences directly or collaterally, and to civil rights actions
19 challenging their conditions of confinement (*id.*). “Impairment of any other litigating capacity is
20 simply one of the incidental (and perfectly constitutional) consequences of conviction and
21 incarceration.” *Lewis*, 518 U.S. at 355. The Supreme Court has limited an inmate’s right to
22 access the courts to those situations involving his sentence or current conditions of confinement.
23 See *Lewis*, 518 U.S. at 355.

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1 Thus, the right of access to the courts is limited to non-frivolous direct criminal appeals,
2 habeas corpus proceedings, and § 1983 actions. *See Lewis*, 518 U.S. at 353 n.3, 354-55; *Simmons*
3 *v. Sacramento Cnty. Super. Ct.*, 318 F.3d 1156, 1159-60 (9th Cir. 2003) (explaining that “a
4 prisoner has no constitutional right of access to the courts to litigate an unrelated civil claim.”);
5 *Madrid v. Gomez*, 190 F.3d 990, 995 (9th Cir. 1999). The right of access to the courts is only a
6 right to bring complaints to the federal court and not a right to discover such claims or to litigate
7 them effectively once filed with a court. *See Lewis*, 518 U.S. at 354-55; *Madrid*, 190 F.3d at 995;
8 *Cornett v. Donovan*, 51 F.3d 894, 898 (9th Cir. 1995) (“[W]e conclude the Supreme Court has
9 clearly stated that the constitutional right of access requires a state to provide a law library or
10 legal assistance only during the pleading stage of a habeas or civil rights action.”).

11 On the basis of these standards, plaintiff has failed to state a claim upon which relief can
12 be granted. Plaintiff fails to show that he was unable to file pleadings with the Court and the
13 record in this action and 14-5997BHS/KLS shows that plaintiff is able to file complaints
14 challenging his conditions of confinement. Plaintiff’s ability to contact a bank is not within the
15 scope of access to courts. Further, plaintiff fails to identify any actual injury resulting from a
16 denial of access to materials.

17 Plaintiff is ORDERED to show cause why the Court should not dismiss this case as
18 frivolous. Plaintiff must file a response with this Court on or before **February 13, 2015**. If he
19 fails to do so, the Court will recommend dismissal of this action as frivolous pursuant to 28
20 U.S.C. § 1915 and the dismissal will count as a “strike” under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). Pursuant to
21 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g), enacted April 26, 1996, a prisoner who brings three or more civil actions or
22 appeals which are dismissed on grounds they are legally frivolous, malicious, or fail to state a

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1 claim, will be precluded from bringing any other civil action or appeal in forma pauperis "unless
2 the prisoner is under imminent danger of serious physical injury." 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

3 Dated this 8th day of January, 2015.

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6 J. Richard Creatura
7 United States Magistrate Judge
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